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ABSTRACT

This handbook for Connecticut cable television consumers addresses a variety of topics, including: (1) a definition of cable television services; (2) the public stake in cable television; (3) program variety; (4) pay cable service; (5) public satellites; (6) government regulation; (7) proposed regulation; (8) role of the Connecticut Public Utilities Control Authority; (9) local advisory councils; and (10) public and community access. Also included are lists of resource people and agencies involved in cable television, and a bibliography of cable television related readings. (EMH)

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ED129278

Cable in Connecticut:

a citizen's handbook

IR 004 061

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

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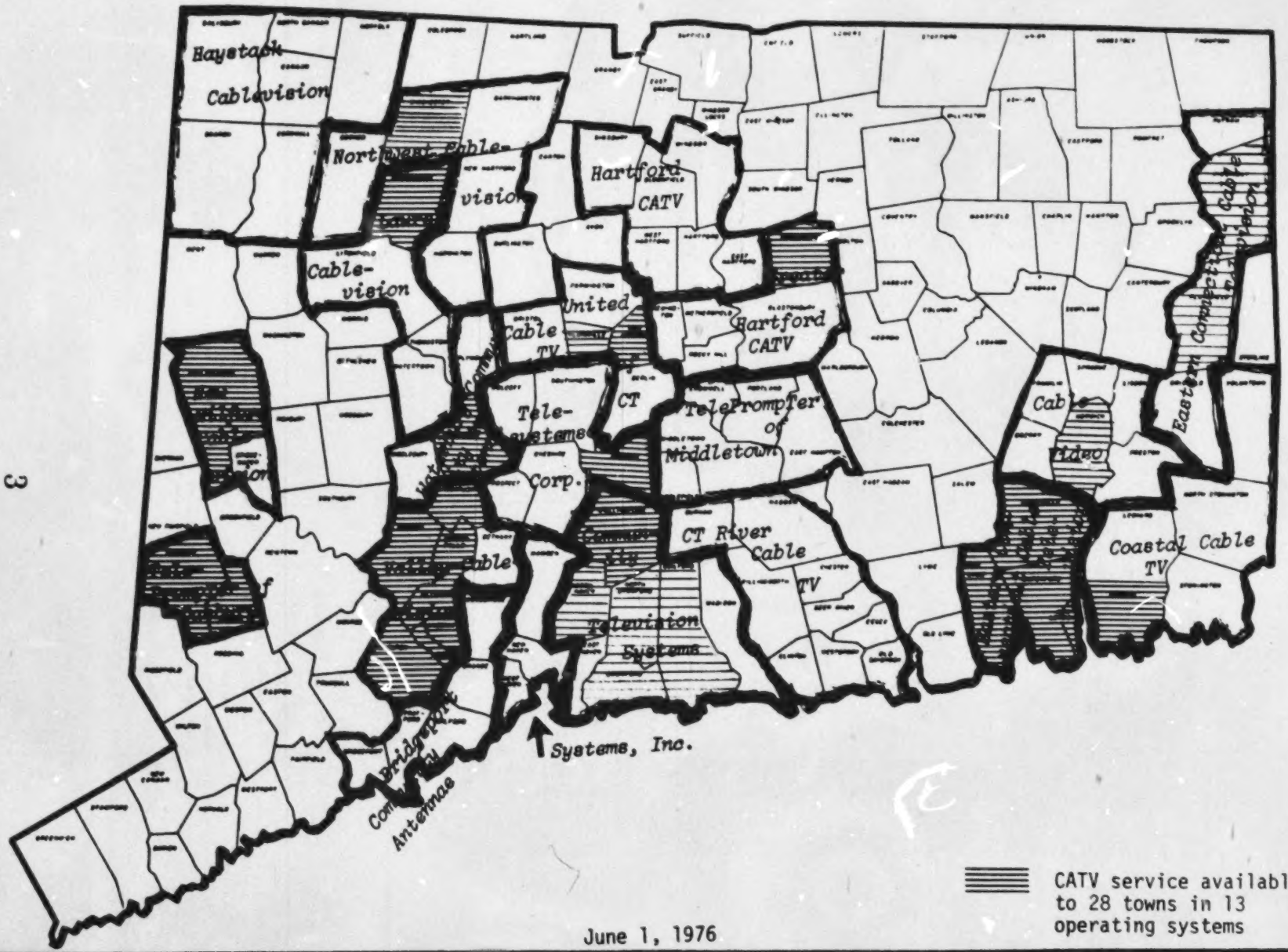
June 1976

CABLE TELEVISION FRANCHISES AWARDED IN CONNECTICUT (19)



June 1, 1976

STATUS OF CABLE FRANCHISE FOR ALL TOWNS OF CONNECTICUT

Andover[5]	Greenwich[5]	Portland[1]
Ansonia[1]	Griswold[1]	Preston[1]
Ashford[5]	Groton[1]	Prospect[1]
Avon[4]	Guilford[1]	Putnam[1]
Barkhamsted[1]	Haddam[1,4,*]	Redding[5]
Beacon Falls[1]	Hamden[1]	Ridgefield[5]
Berlin[1]	Hampton[5]	Rocky Hill[1]
Bethany[1]	Hartford[1]	Roxbury[4]
Bethel[1]	Hartland[4]	Salem[4]
Bethlehem[4]	Harwinton[1]	Salisbury[1]
Bloomfield[1]	Hebron[5]	Scotland[5]
Bolton[5]	Kent[4]	Seymour[1]
Bozrah[1]	Killingly[1]	Sharon[1]
Branford[1]	Killingworth[1]	Shelton[1]
Bridgeport[1]	Lebanon[5]	Sherman[3]
Bridgewater[1]	Ledyard[1]	Simsbury[1]
Bristol[1]	Lisbon[1]	Somers[5]
Brookfield[3]	Litchfield[1]	Southbury[4]
Brooklyn[5]	Lyme[4]	Southington[1]
Burlington[4]	Madison[1]	So.Windsor[5]
Canaan[1]	Manchester[1]	Sprague[1]
Canterbury[5]	Mansfield[5]	Stafford[5]
Canton[4]	Marlborough[5]	Stamford[5]
Chaplin[5]	Meriden[1]	Sterling[5]
Cheshire[1]	Middlebury[1]	Stonington[1]
Chester[1]	Middlefield[1]	Stratford[1]
Clinton[1]	Middletown[1]	Suffield[4]
Colchester[5]	Milford[1]	Thomaston[1]
Colebrook[4]	Monroe[3]	Thompson[5]
Columbia[5]	Montville[1]	Tolland[5]
Cornwall[1]	Morris[4]	Torrington[1]
Coventry[5]	Naugatuck[1]	Trumbull[3]
Cromwell[1]	New Britain[1]	Union[5]
Danbury[1]	New Canaan[5]	Vernon[2]
Darien[5]	New Fairfield[3]	Voluntown[1]
Deep River[1]	New Hartford[1]	Wallingford[1]
Derby[1]	New Haven[1]	Warren[4]
Durham[1]	Newington[1]	Washington[4]
Eastford[5]	New London[1]	Waterbury[1]
East Granby[4]	New Milford[1]	Waterford[1]
East Haddam[4]	Newtown[3]	Watertown[1]
East Hampton[1]	Norfolk[1]	Westbrook[1]
E. Hartford[1]	N.Branford[1]	W.Hartford[1]
East Haven[1]	North Canaan[1]	West Haven[1]
East Lyme[1]	North Haven[1]	Weston[5]
Easton[5]	N.Stonington[1]	Westport[5]
East Windsor[5]	Norwalk[5]	Wethersfield[1]
Ellington[5]	Norwich[1]	Willington[5]
Enfield[5]	Old Lyme[4]	Wilton[5]
Essex[1]	Old Saybrook[1]	Winchester[1]
Fairfield[5]	Orange[1]	Windham[5]
Farmington[1]	Oxford[1]	Windsor[5]
Franklin[1]	Plainfield[1]	Windsor Locks[4]
Glastonbury[1]	Plainville[1]	Wolcott[1]
Goshen[1]	Plymouth[1]	Woodbridge[1]
Granby[4]	Pomfret[5]	Woodbury[4]
		Woodstock[5]

[1]Franchise awarded;specific information at right

[2]Application in process

[3]Application pending (Housatonic Cablevision)

[4]Advertised by PUC; no applicants

[5]Not advertised by PUC

PUCA AREA #	CITY FRANCHISE HOLDERS	COMPANY CONTACTS
1	COMMUNITY TV SYSTEMS, INC. P.O. BOX 667/BRANFORD	Richard Hubbell, Gen. Mgr./481-3434
2	WATERBURY COMMUNITY ANTENNA, INC. 24 EAST AURORA ST./WATERBURY 06708	John Baker, Gen.Mgr./755-1178/757-24(
3	NORTHWEST CABLEVISION, INC. 368 MAIN ST./WINSTED 06098	Larry Schneider, Mgr./379-2288
4	LAUREL CABLEVISION, INC. 339 MAIN ST./TORRINGTON 06790	Larry Carlson, Mgr./482-9395
5	SYTSEMS TV, INC. P.O. BOX 3027/NEW HAVEN 06515	Matthew Jenetopoulos, Pres./562-3774
6	GREATER HARTFORD CATV, INC. 801 PARKER ST./MANCHESTER 06090	Vincent King, Mgr./646-6400
7	TELEPROMPTER OF DANBURY, INC. 135 MAIN ST./DANBURY 06810	Frank Staley, Dist.Mgr./792-0900
8	TELEPROMPTER OF MIDDLETOWN, INC. 135 MAIN ST./DANBURY 06810	Frank Staley, Dist.Mgr./792-0900
9	BRIDGEPORT COMMUNITY ANTENNAE TV CO. (TELEPROMPTER) 135 MAIN ST./DANBURY 06810	Frank Staley, Dist.Mgr./792-0900
10	TELESYSTEMS CORPORATION 683 EAST MAIN ST./MERIDEN 06450	Paul Snyder, Regional Mgr./621-6749
11	HARTFORD CATV, INC. c/o CPI 712 MAIN ST./PLANTVILLE 06479	Paul Snyder, Regional Mgr./621-6749
12	VALLEY CABLEVISION, INC. 80 GREAT HILL RD./SEYMOUR 06483	Jeff Reynolds, Mgr./735-9505
13	UNITED CABLE TV CORP. OF CONNECTICUT 319 COOKE ST./PLAINVILLE 06062	Jim Dovey, Gen.Mgr. Russell Johnson, Prog. Dir./747-6891
14	EASTERN CONNECTICUT CABLE TV, INC. P.O. BOX 272/WATERFORD 06385	Peter Matthews, Mgr./442/8525
15	CABLE VIDEO, INC. 12 CASE ST./NORWICH 06360	Peter Matthews, Mgr./889-5505
16	NEW MILFORD CABLEVISION CO. 30 ELM ST./NEW MILFORD 06766	Paul Hancock, Pres./355-0115
17	COASTAL CABLE TV, INC. 791 LONG HILL RD./GROTON 06340	Bernard Perry, Pres./445-6102
18	HAYSTACK CABLEVISION, INC. 510 MAIN ST./WINSTED 06098	Nicholas B. Eddy, Pres./379-2758
19	CONNECTICUT RIVER CABLE TV CO. 791 LONG HILL RD./GROTON 06340	Bernard Perry, Pres./445-6102

CONNECTICUT CABLE TELEVISION SYSTEMS (March, 1976)

99 TOWNS (RANKED IN DESCENDING ORDER BY SIZE)				MONTHLY RATE &	INSTALLATION FEE	SUBSCRIBERS (HOUSEHOLDS)	% OF TOTAL MILES WIRED	# OF HOUSEHOLDS
Wallingford * East Haven	North Haven* Branford*	Guilford* North Branford*	Branford*	$ 8.95	$24.95	8,987	27 %	45,872
Waterbury* Plymouth	Middlebury			7.95	14.95	14,445	54 %	45,768
Winchester* Harwinton	New Hartford Barkhamsted	Goshen		9.95	24.95	1,246	71 %	9.164
Torrington* Watertown	Litchfield Thomaston			6.95	19.95	5,625	17 %	22,955
New Haven West Haven	Hamden			Pending	Construction----		--	87,044
Manchester Wethersfield	Newington Glastonbury	Rocky Hill		7.95	20.00	7,622	46 %	45,949
Danbury Bethel				6.95	14.95	13,192	100 %	22,523
Middletown** Portland	Cromwell East Hampton	Middlefield		Pending	Construction----		--	23,055
Bridgeport Milford	Stratford Orange	Woodbridge		Pending	Construction----		--	95,371
Meriden* Southington	Cheshire Wolcott	Prospect		6.95	14.95	7,269	27 %	41,851
Hartford** West Hartford**	East Hartford Windsor	Bloomfield Simsbury		9.50	14.95	----	--	119,869
Shelton* Naugatuck*	Ansonia* Seymour*	Derby* Oxford*	Bethany Beacon Falls*	6.95	19.95	14,905	43.6%	37,895
New Britain* Bristol	Plainville* Farmington	Berlin		7.45	20.00	12,422	25 %	63,568
New London* Waterford*	Plainfield* Montville*	Killingly* East Lyme*	Putnam Griswold	6.95	14.95	11,967	21 %	41,067
Norwich* Preston	Sprague Lisbon	Bozrah Franklin		8.35	25.00	1,021	11 %	18,995
New Milford* Bridgewater				8.50	19.95	2,290	26 %	6,524
[illegible]	Ledyard North Stonington	Voluntown		5.75	9.95	8,558	25 %	23,655
[illegible]		Cornwall Canaan		Pending	Construction ----		--	6,058
[illegible] Old Saybrook Haddam	Essex Westbrook Deep River	Durham Chester Killingworth		6.75	19.95	----	-	17,346
						109,549		

TOTAL # OF SUBSCRIBERS (HOUSEHOLDS)

*Wired; Operating **Partially Wired; Not Operating

THE PUBLIC STAKE IN CABLE TELEVISION

Connecticut cable systems are among the most technologically advanced in the country. The smallest capacity of any system in the state is 20 channels. Many systems approach 40 to 60-channel capacity. All have built-in capability for two-way transmission. For a monthly fee ranging from $5.75 to $9.95 subscribers typically receive 14 broadcast channels plus three automated channels with 24-hour news, time and weather and stock market data. A small extra fee brings 20 or more FM radio signals. Some Connecticut subscribers now have the option to receive "pay cable" sports, movies and cultural programs delivered by satellite. Experience in other parts of the country shows that many TV viewers are willing to pay the extra freight - $8.95 monthly - for wider choice of programs, no interruptions for commercials and high quality signal.

One of the best kept secrets about cable in Connecticut is the fact that CATV channels can also be used for locally produced programming geared to local tastes, needs and interests. Such programs may be cablecast over access channels dedicated for the use of education, local government and the general public. The Federal Communications Commission has required that channels for access programming be made available free of charge as part of the basic service package. Local programming of this nature is being developed in several areas in Connecticut, notably in Danbury, Meriden and the Naugatuck Valley.

Connecticut's many-channeled systems offer multiple opportunities for experimenting with public service uses of cable. The public stake in cable television is the utilization of cable technology for non-commercial purposes.

State of Connecticut

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

STATE CAPITOL

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT 06115

COMMISSION ON THE EDUCATIONAL AND INFORMATIONAL
USES OF CABLE TELECOMMUNICATIONS

c/o Connecticut State Library/231 Capitol Ave./Room 601/Hartford, CT 06115
Tel.: (203) 566-7315

COMMENTS TO THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION IN RE DOCKET 20363: MAJOR MARKET CABLE TELEVISION SYSTEMS (1977 CABLE RULES COMPLIANCE)

"We do have a particular interest in assuring that citizens, education and government in Connecticut have the opportunity to become thoroughly familiar with the phenomenon of cable technology in order to participate in and benefit fully from the redesign of our communications. Veteran cable operators are prone to say that public channels have not been used/are not being used, so why should they bother? It is too soon to tell to what extent Americans will make use of cable access, particularly since local origination channels have absorbed most of the early public efforts at programming. We in Connecticut feel that it is arbitrary for the Commission to waive requirements for designated channels on Connecticut systems, all of which have unused channels. Most of the systems in our state are only now under construction. We need time to build and time to devise our strategy."...

June 9, 1975

6/7/8 Seth Houck, CEIUCT Vice Chairman

THE TELEVISION OF CHOICE

The cable television industry likes to compare cable to conventional television by calling cable the television of choice. By "choice" they mean that cable offers the individual subscriber a greater variety of television programs to watch. The variety is often more apparent than real - network affiliates and syndicated independents carry the same mass consumption programs during most day and evening hours. This holds true even for public television; most programs broadcast by Connecticut Public Television are standard PBS programs. Other fare apart from automated time, weather and data services, offered by cable systems may be packaged and sold or provided free to the cable operator by a program distributor

Local Origination

A number of Connecticut cable systems offer local programs supported in whole or in part by advertising, notably Teleprompter of Danbury and Valley Cable in Seymour. Teleprompter cablecasts local news and sports and interviews with public personalities. The company also recently cablecast complete three day coverage of a controversial hearing concerning the Chief of Police of Danbury, that kept Danbury people glued to their TV sets. Eastern Connecticut Cable Television in New London offered locally originated programs on a regular basis until the FCC suspended the rule requiring cable systems outside the top TV markets to engage in local origination. When local people protested to the Public Utilities Commission, Eastern was told by the PUC not to make any change without prior authorization from PUC. Evidently the PUC did not take further action; Eastern Connecticut Cable TV does occasionally cablecast events such as a telethon, but regular "L.O." is a thing of the past.

For practical purposes, locally determined choices for cable television programs are confined to the use of access and other non-broadcast channels by local and state government, education, the public and leased channel users. Under the new FCC rules summarized in this handbook, Eastern Connecticut Cable Television and any other cable system with 3,500 subscribers will be required to make some provision for access cable casting, regardless of whether or not they are located in a top TV market.

Most of the decisions about channels, programs and services are made in Washington, according to formulae prescribed by the Federal Communications Commission according to major (broadcast) television markets. These rules are responsive to broadcast interests and do not take into account prospective subscriber preference. Even though Greenwich people would like to receive Hartford stations, for example, FCC rules would prevent a cable system from carrying Hartford signals.

Other important decisions are made at corporate headquarters, frequently at some distance from Connecticut. Ten of Connecticut's 19 franchises are owned or controlled by MSO's, multiple system operators, that own and operate a large number of cable systems across the country: Teleprompter - Danbury, Bridgeport and Middletown; Community Properties - Meriden and Hartford; United - New Britain; Cox Cable - Manchester; American Television and Communications - Torrington; Rollins - Branford and Sammons - Waterbury.

COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING RATES
VALLEY CABLE VISION, INC.
SEYMOUR, CONNECTICUT

MESSAGE WHEEL – CABLE BUYS (3B)

SUBSCRIBER	NON-SUBSCRIBER/COMMERCIAL
$5/Card/Week	$7/Card/Week
$15/Card/Month	$20/Card/Month

CRAWLING LINE

TIME & WEATHER (13A)
One line (24 words – 96 characters) – $2.00 day

FINANCIAL & NEWS CHANNEL (9A & 11A)
One line (20 words – 80 characters) – $2.00 day

SLIDES - 13A

	NUMBER			
	1 - 10	11 - 20	21 - 36	37+
MONTHS				
1 - 3	$30.00	$27.50	$25.25	$22.75
4 - 6	27.50	25.25	22.75	20.50
7 - 9	25.25	22.75	20.50	18.25
10 - 12	22.75	20.50	18.25	16.00
13 & up	20.50	18.25	16.00	13.75

PAY CABLE

The choice for the consumer widens with movies and sports offered via pay cable. FCC rules for pay cable reflect the Commission's policy that the public's access to programming now delivered by conventional television at no direct cost to viewers should not be diminished by subscription operations. The rules generally provide that only feature films less than three years old, those presently under contract to local television stations, and those not generally desired for conventional television any time during the preceding five years may not be shown. Additionally, no commercial advertising is permitted in connection with the presentation of subscription programming and no more than 90 percent of the total programming may consist of sports and feature films.

Pay cable can be distributed via microwave or satellite. The first pay cable services offered by Connecticut systems in Manchester and Branford are produced by Home Box Office in New York and beamed to Connecticut Subscribers via satellite. Home Box Office, the nation's leading pay TV programming company, now serves more than 400,000 monthly subscribers in over 165 affiliated cable TV systems in 31 states. Using terrestrial microwave and domestic satellite transmission facilities, it programs 15 hours per day of feature film, sports and special events.

Satellites will be essential to develop a mature cable system in the United States. Only through the networking that satellites make possible will we be able to use the immense capacity of cable to meet special interests that may be geographically widespread.

Technical and economic factors set real limits on the number of satellites and earth stations that can operate efficiently. Decisions must be made to determine who will have access to satellites and for what purposes. Decision-making for Connecticut has thus far been confined to delivery of pay cable sports and movies, commercial data services, public television, live programs from the Lincoln Center and Madison Square Garden in New York. These services by no means exhaust the list of one-way services that might be of value and interest to us in Connecticut. Further, were one-way services to proliferate, would they foreclose our options for useful public services?

PUBLIC SATELLITES

A development parallel to satellite beamed pay TV is a move in the public sector to establish an institutional base for health and educational services delivered via satellite. Spurred by successful demonstrations of educational and health programs beamed by the ATS-6 Satellite to selected public broadcasting and cable systems in Alaska, the Rocky Mountains and Appalachian areas, a group of educational consortia, government agencies, publishers and cable industry representatives have formed the Public Service Satellite Consortium. The purpose of the Consortium will be to coordinate the distribution of health and education programs via networks using signals beamed by a satellite. A Public Broadcasting System Satellite is also in the offing. A division of opinion between PBS and other potential public satellite users has arisen over the technology. PBS wants 50 high-powered, high-price receivers, while other public users want more numerous and cheaper earth stations. Non-PBS users want to put the big money into interactive satellite

capability, while PBS is interested in one-way programming, which can be delivered by a cheaper satellite.

Connecticut decision makers must immediately engage themselves in consultations about the implications of satellites for public services in Connecticut.

Regional institutions such as the New England Board of Education and the New England Library Board should be involved in the planning. Membership in the Public Service Satellite Consortium would be advantageous. The fact that Connecticut lies in the "footprint" of the joint U.S-Canada satellite called CTS gives us a special opportunity to plan for public services. CTS is jointly sponsored by the Canadian and U.S. Governments. The U.S. has launched only one wholly government-sponsored satellite - ATS-6. Experimentation with the ATS-6 for educational and health services has been limited. Plans to launch other U.S. public satellites have been suspended.

No one in Washington or in Hartford is in charge of the social dimensions of new technological developments in communications. We need to prod our leadership and our institutions to think through the options and take action.

Federal Communications Commission

The Cable Television Bureau is located at 2025 M Street, N.W., 6th floor. The following mailing address should be used: Cable Television Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, 1919 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20554.

FCC Asked for Go-Ahead On New Satellite System

Satellite Business Systems Monday asked permission to develop an advanced domestic satellite communications system to provide private-line network services to large industrial, government and other users.

Newly formed subsidiaries of Aetna Life & Casualty, Comsat General and IBM earlier signed a partnership agreement establishing SBS to carry on the business of CML Satellite Corp. An agreement in principle was announced on Sept. 26.

SBS filed applications with the Federal Communications Commission for an advanced digital communications system that will allow each customer with geographically dispersed locations to combine voice, data and image communications into a single, integrated, private-line, switched network using higher frequencies in the 12 and 14 gigahertz-/ghs/bands. Small earth stations will be located at customers' premises minimizing users' terrestrial communications costs.

SBS estimated its investment costs at about $250 million for the system through 1979, when operations could commence.

Advanced technology and equipment in the system will allow access by multiple earth stations to the satellite's transponders/radio repeaters/ on demand through signals divided into time bursts, rather than through frequency division.

Plans call for the operational system to include two satellites in geostationary orbit at 22,240 miles altitude. One will be the primary operations satellite, while the other will serve as a second operational satellite, and a backup to the primary one. A third satellite will be procured as a ground spare.

Each satellite will have a seven-year design life, eight transponders, and will be launched by a delta launch vehicle.

The satellite's beam will provide coverage for the 48 contiguous states.

The system also involves the use of relatively inexpensive, small earth stations which will employ solid-state components and will be designed generally to operate unattended.

The SBS earth stations can be sited on rooftops or in open areas at customers' premises. They will be equipped with small antennas, approximately 16 or 23 feet in diameter, depending on location. Modulation and access equipment at each station will perform digital coding of voice-grade signals, echo suppression, switching and multiplexing.

THE HARTFORD COURANT:

Tuesday, December 23, 1975

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT REGULATION

Community Antenna Television

Cable television in its early stages of development was viewed with favor by broadcasters eager to reach new audiences and to extend their advertising markets. When cable first appeared 25 years ago in its early form of community antenna television, less than one per cent of U.S. householders had access to television. Cable TV spread rapidly in rural areas where many communities would still be without television were it not for cable. Broadcasters viewed cable with favor because it extended their advertising markets. The Federal Communications Commission did not exert control over cable during this period when cable systems typically offered from three to five channels.

Twelve-Channel Cable

The regulation of cable has been the subject of increasing federal concern ever since it became more than a community antenna system. Cable systems with twelve channels appeared in the early 1960's. They proposed to bring distant signals to communities with full television services. The commercial broadcasters, fearing fragmentation of their markets pressured the FCC into blocking cable's entry into the top TV markets. In 1965 FCC asserted jurisdiction over microwave common carriers serving cable and also imposed a freeze on microwave importation of distant signals in the top 100 markets. In 1966 FCC asserted jurisdiction over all cable operations.

Consensus Agreement

The freeze on cable lasted until 1972 when federal officials negotiated an agreement among major contending commercial interests: the broadcasters, the cable industry and program producers. By virtue of this consensus agreement, cable systems could import only a limited number of distant signals in the top 100 markets in order to protect the advertising markets of the network affiliates and the syndicated independents.

FCC Report and Order 1972: Access and Non-Broadcast Channel Requirements

The consensus agreement was codified in the FCC Report and Order of March 31, 1972 (FCC Docket 20508.) The quid pro quo in the agreement was that in exchange for the privilege of carrying broadcast signals in major markets, newly constructed cable systems would be required to provide free channels, for at least five years, for the purpose of opening new outlets for local expression, promoting diversity in television programming, advancing educational and instructional television and increasing informational services of local governments. The FCC noted that urban (major market) areas were particularly in need of the opportunity for ethnic, racial, economic and age groups to express their views and also to receive information about governmental actions and educational programs of benefit to them. "We envision a future for cable," said FCC, "in which the principal services, channel uses and potential sources of income will be from other than over-the-air signals." In summary the 1972 rules for major markets required:

- --20-channel capacity available for immediate and potential use;
- --equivalent amount of bandwidth for nonbroadcast purposes for each broadcast channel used ("one-for-one" requirement;)
- --technical capacity for nonvoice return ("two-way") communications;
- --a single channel each for public, educational, local government and leased access use in each community served;
- --facilities necessary for the production of programming on the public access channel; and
- --access channels to be expanded based on utilization.

The Consensus Agreement Revisited: 1975-76

Progress in cable construction spurred in Connecticut and other major markets by the Consensus Agreement slowed with the downturn of the economy. Loans for cable in the tight money market carried especially high rates of interest. In the major markets, cable companies built before the 1972 Report were required to rebuild to specification by 1977. These companies sought relief from the rebuild requirements, and together with the

newer systems, claimed that provision of access services was too burdensome to bear under straitened financial circumstances. The FCC responded, first in July, 1975 by cancelling the 1977 rebuild deadline (FCC Docket 20363.) In May, 1976 FCC issued a new Report and Order sharply reducing cable access and channel capacity requirements. Under the amended rules which take effect on June 20, 1976, the FCC will:

--delete from the rules entirely the requirement that major market cable systems have the capacity to provide one nonbroadcast channel for each channel used to distribute broadcast programming.

--cease applying the channel capacity and access rules to those systems (based on a headend or conglomerate system count) which have fewer than 3,500 subscribers.

--apply the channel capacity and access rules to all systems or conglomerates of systems with 3,500 or more subscribers, regardless of whether they are within or outside of major television markets.

--apply the access channel rules on a headend or conglomerate system basis rather than a community basis, so that in situations where an access channel or channels are required, only one such channel(s) will be required per integrated system even if that system serves more than one community.

--delete the requirement that older systems (those in operation prior to March 31, 1972) reconstruct to provide four dedicated access channels, and delete the requirement that new systems (those in operation after March 31, 1972) provide such channels from the commencement of operation.

--require the provision of four access channels only for those systems that have sufficient activated capability to provide such channels and where demand for full time use has been made. For those systems with insufficient activated capability to provide four channels, require them to provide one composite access channel if technically possible (however, all systems with 3,500 or more subscribers must accommodate access services even if one composite access channel is not available, e.g., during duplicated network carriage time.)

--require systems to expand the number of channels available for access programming up to the limit of each system's activated channel capability based on demonstrated use, but in no case require the installation of a converter to meet access channel needs.

--require that two-way capacity be installed on all systems with 3,500 or more subscribers, but not require that any system reconstruct solely to provide this capacity.

--require those systems with more than 3,500 subscribers to reconstruct and comply with the 20-channel and two-way capacity requirements no later than 10 years from now.

These changes in FCC rules can seriously hamper the development of non-commercial uses of cable in Connecticut. Prompt and judicious action is needed to keep public interest options open.

The FCC recognizes the prerogative of the franchising authority to safeguard the access channels for good and sufficient reason. All Connecticut franchises are issued by the Public Utilities Control Authority as directed by the legislature. It is up to the PUCA to speak before the FCC for all of Connecticut's cable communities to protect our collective interests in the public channels.

REP. CLARK: (102nd)

In the Whitehead report to the President on Cable, there is a threat to the continued availability of free access channels which should be studied immediately by this new commission.

Connecticut is unique in that we have mandated state control of cable operations under the Public Utility Commission instead of under local municipal control. This may prove to be a very great advantage to the people of our state.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE 1974 GENERAL ASSEMBLY:
HOUSE

CABLE TELEVISION:
PROMISE VERSUS REGULATORY
PERFORMANCE

JANUARY 1976

PREPARED BY THE STAFF

FOR THE USE OF THE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON COMMUNICATIONS

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND
FOREIGN COMMERCE

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The House Communications Subcommittee study constitutes required reading for everyone in Connecticut interested in using cable in ways that can enhance the lifestyle of citizens and communities.

The original supply of Government Printing Office copies of the study, Cable Television: Promise versus Regulatory Performance, has long since been exhausted. GPO reprints will not be available until some time late next year. The study has been reprinted by the Community Access Television Workshop, c/o the Hartford Graduate Center, 275 Windsor Street, Hartford 06120 at $3.00 per postpaid copy. Prepaid orders only accepted. Connecticut residents add 21 cents state sales tax.

PROPOSED FEDERAL LEGISLATION

The Communications Subcommittee of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, U.S. House of Representatives, is currently holding hearings on a staff study, Cable Television: Promise Versus Regulatory Performance. The study urgently recommends that Congress enact legislation to allow cable to develop as a communications medium in its own right, and not merely ancillary to television broadcasting. The study cites nine principles underlying specific recommendations for Federal Legislation:

"•The Federal Communications Commission's jurisdiction over cable should not be limited solely to that "reasonably ancillary to the effective performance of the Commission's various responsibilities for the regulation of television broadcasting." Cable should be regulated in its own right also, as an important facet of the "rapid, efficient, nationwide" communication system sought in Section 1 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, 47 U.S.C. 151.

•It is necessary, as reflected in the Rural Development Act of 1972, "to make rural America a better place in which to live and work." It should be the federal government's policy to promote the growth of cable and translators in rural areas through low interest loans. Effective telecommunications might be a significant factor in halting or reversing the population trend toward even greater urban concentration. In any event, the rural population should not be denied the benefits of a new and important technology like broadband cable, any more than it should be denied power or telephone service.

•Constraints should not be imposed upon cable television simply to protect broadcasting from competition. Such constraints are called for only if there is a clear showing that, absent them, the overall public interest will suffer. Constraints when imposed, should be limited strictly to those necessary to effect the particular public interest purpose involved.

•Cable television's growth should be allowed because of the added diversity in television programming it can bring, and most important, the new services made possible by its broadband capacity into the home (i.g., pay, marketing channels, burglar alarms, and similar systems.)

•Cable's use of copyrighted materials in its distant signal carriage should not be allowed to financially injure the copyright owner. Cable's growth cannot be based on such an unfair foundation.

•The federal regulatory role should be confined to those aspects requiring national delineation of standards. Such areas should be defined, and where federal preemption is called for to avoid interference with federal objectives, the logic of preemption should be explicitly stated.

•In all other respects, cable television regulation should be left to state/local authorities. The federal government should not oversee that process, or become the "court of last resort" for those seeking redress from local regulation. Specifically, unless a matter comes within the federal domain, the Federal Communications Commission should not attempt to ensure or protect cable television or the local public against inappropriate, ineffective or inefficient local regulation.

•Wherever feasible, matters should be left to experimentation and the market-place; federal regulation should be resorted to only where clearly required in the public interest. And such regulation should not be carried over from broadcast to cable, without regard to the individual nature of each service.

•Where in federal regulation there is a choice between (i) a market structure that creates the possibility of abuse and consequent close, federal supervision to remedy such abuses and (ii) a structure that avoids such governmental supervision and relics instead upon market forces, the latter should be followed, unless a clear and compelling showing is made of the need for (i.)"

In proposing that major responsibility for regulating cable be shifted from the FCC to the states, the study recommends that the states set up special cable commissions. The study notes that 11 states have adopted some form of cable regulation, and that legislation proposing state regulation was introduced in 25 states last year.

Utility-type regulation is not appropriate, however, contends the study, because such regulation focuses on reasonableness of subscriber rates and adequacy of service rather than development. Most state public utility commissions, says the study, are inclined to be overly protective of existing industries with which a cable system's interests might conflict (i.e., telephone companies and power companies.) The Subcommittee report cites a report by the Rand Corporation "that found that Cable Television's growth in Connecticut was stymied because of state PUC domination by Southern New England Bell."(The report adds in a footnote: "New York and California have been able to deal in a more effective, enlightened manner with the problem.") Other studies also recommend separate cable commissions for similar reasons.

The recommendation reads:

"Establishment of state cable commissions. Such Commissions would provide for statewide licensing of systems, but would ensure participation by local governments in the process. Cable must be treated as a distinct type of service which requires its own set of regulatory standards. Each state government should be encouraged to establish by statute minimum standards for non-broadcast services in order that basic needs of all citizens are met. We believe it is essential that the expertise, authority and power of state government be brought to bear on the development of cable television within state boundaries. We recognize that neither the FCC nor the cable television industry has shown much interest in the expansion of non-broadcast services and therefore, this recommendation is likely to draw strong protests from cable system operators who are content with local regulation. Nevertheless, we believe this comprehensive planning and regulatory function (or state tier) is important if cable is ever to develop to meet its potential in terms of fulfilling public needs."

The House study unfortunately does not take note of Connecticut's legislative effort to apply the needed developmental stimulus by creating the Commission on the Educational and Informational Uses of Cable Telecommunications, nor of the default of political leadership in withholding appropriated funds from the CEIUCT to achieve its mission. Neither does the study take into account the establishment of the Public Utilities Control Authority Reorganization Task Force, currently considering the relative merits of PUCA's continued regulation of cable versus regulation of cable by a separate agency. Testimony concerning the CEIUCT, the PUCA reorganization force and other recent state developments affecting cable will be offered to the Subcommittee in July by Seth Houck of the Task Force and Vice-Chairman of the CEIUCT.

Another recommendation of the study urges that low-cost loans be made available to wire up scarcely populated areas. Such financing would be an inducement not only to provide basic cable service to rural areas but would also facilitate the delivery of an array of services by public and private lessees of cable channels.

Interconnecting statewide systems would provide the public sector with the economy of scale to deliver via cable such services as post-secondary education, professional and occupational training, preventive health care, consumer information and dozens of other public services needed by urban and rural state residents.

The inherent possiblities for tradeoff between the public and private sectors jointly using cable systems financed by low-cost loans are very attractive for Connecticut. Parts of Connecticut, such as the Northeast, where unemployment and poverty are high, need public services. Other sparsely populated areas are dotted with the homes and estates of well-to-do exurbanites. Here, the aggregation of services could provide the critical mass researchers say is needed to make the use of cable for broadband communications viable.

'Politics' Seen in Cable TV

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The chairmen of the government's top communications agencies during the Nixon Administration criticized the White House Monday for delaying legislation to revamp regulation of the cable television industry.

Both Dean Burch, former chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, and Clay T. Whitehead, first director of the White House Office of Telecommunications Policy, suggested election year politics had a lot to do with the decision.

The criticism came as a House subcommittee opened 15 days of hearings on cable TV.

In April, the White House announced it was not going to forward legislation to Congress at that time. In January, a staff study by the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce subcommittee on communications said cable TV was overregulated by the FCC.

Burch, now a private attorney, said he was "somewhat disappointed" by the White House announcement.

"I wish the White House and the OTP, and the FCC for that fact, would submit legislation if that is necessary," Burch said.

Burch said he favored Congress passing legislation to put cable television in a separate category, adding the FCC should take "a healthy cynicism" toward complaints by broadcasters that expansion of cable TV "will mean wholesale bankruptcy."

Whitehead, who said he prefers cable firms being treated as common carriers open to leasing by broadcasters and others, said broadcasters "must be weaned from the economic favoritism" placed on it by government.

He accused the White House of "continuous backing off" on cable legislation "in order to avoid broadcaster antagonism."

Whitehead suggested Congress rewrite the Communications Act of 1934 because acting under it would mean "we are always going to be dealing with the political process."

He said OTP has drafted cable television legislation but apparently it has not been approved by the Office of Management and Budget or the White House.

"It is unfortunate that legislation has not been given the opportunty to see the light of day," Whitehead added. "Perhaps after the election."

THE HARTFORD COURANT: Tuesday, May 18, 1976

THE CONNECTICUT PUBLIC UTILITIES CONTROL AUTHORITY'S ROLE

The Connecticut Public Utilities Control Authority divided the duty of admisistering cable television in this state with the Federal Communication Commission in Washington. Each agency is responsible for regulating certain aspects of CATV. The PUCA exercises its power through the issuance of what are called franchises or certificates of public convenience and necessity. A franchise entitles a cable company to exclusive CATV development rights in specified communities. In order to qualify, a prospective franchisee must fulfill certain standards established by the PUCA.

In Connecticut, CATV has been deemed by legislative decree to be a public utility just like the gas or telephone company. As such, each franchise holder is subject to an eight percent assessment on gross revenues in addition to the state sales tax and whatever local property taxes there might be. The CATV money is not separated and, along with the rest of the funds the PUCA collects, is thrown into the pot with the state's other revenues. The taxes on gross revenues of CATV systems in Connecticut last year reportedly amounted to $800,000.

The PUCA does not have a specific staff for CATV regulation. The same engineers etc. who deal with the gas, electric and telephone companies handle CATV.

PUCA REGULATIONS OF IMPORTANCE TO THE CONNECTICUT CATV CONSUMER

A. Franchise Exclusivity - The PUCA gives each franchise exclusive rights to develop CATV within the area of the franchise. This means that no other cable company may enter this area and compete for subscribers.

B. Length of Franchise - At present, the PUCA puts no duration on franchises. However, in light of FCC edict, a hearing was held recently which will result in some time limit being placed on franchises, probably around 15 years. Also, it is possible for franchise holders to get renewals of their franchises after they expire.

C. Construction Initiation - The PUCA requires that each franchise be exercised and that significant construction be started within two years after it has been granted. For a violation of this rule a franchise can be revoked, or taken away. For the most part, this rule has not been applied pending the lengthy court and FCC battles. Thus, some franchisees who were granted their franchises as early as 1966 have yet to begin construction and still have managed to avoid revocation. The purpose of this rule is to prevent speculators from buying up a franchise and then just holding it, without intending to serve potential subscribers in order to sell it for a higher price.

D. Extent of Construction - Each franchise holder is required to submit a plan for construction that will provide CATV to all the people within his franchise area within a reasonable period of time. This insures that even people living in sparsely populated, unprofitable portions of a franchise area are serviced. With this same concern in mind, the PUCA has also assigned, unrequested, lesser populated communities to holders of more profitable franchise areas.

E. Suitability of the Applicant - The PUCA requires evidence certifying the general qualifications of each applicant for a franchise.

1. Biographical data on the management and personnel.
2. Financial Statement-includes dates of construction initiation and completion, cost of proposed facilities, and a ten year projected income outline.
3. Ability to perform statement--applicant must indicate his and his employees' technical qualifications to engage in CATV.

F. Rate Regulations - Each franchise holder must submit proposed rates which can be rejected by the PUCA if found to be unacceptable. The Commission can require public hearings at which the burden of prooof is on the franchisee to show the reasonableness of his rates. The Commission also requires yearly accounting reports from each franchisee and may at anytime request any further financial records it desires.

G. Ownership Transfers - Ordinarily a franchise holder may not sell his company without notification of and approval by the PUCA. Due, in great part, to a recent attempt by a group in Waterbury to have a franchise holder's certificate revoked, the PUCA has modified its rules to increase control to those instances where a controlling interest in the stock of a cable company will be sold. Specifically, all franchise holders must now report to the PUCA any sale of more than 30 percent of the stock.

INVITATION FOR COMMUNITY ANTENNA TELEVISION (CATV) APPLICATIONS Applications are invited for a certificate of public convenience and necessity to construct and operate a community antenna television system under the provisions of Chapter 289 of the General Statutes, for all of the area as follows. CATV No. 8 — the towns of Trumbull, Monroe, Newtown, Brookfield, New Fairfield and Sherman. The deadline for applications is June 24, 1975. All applications must be filed in accordance with the provisions of the Rules of Practice of the Public Utilities Commission, including the filing, with the application, of the complete case of the applicant, consisting of sworn testimony and exhibits. Copies of the Public Utilities Commission Rules of Practice are available on request to Executive Secretary, Public Utilities Commission, State Office Building, Hartford, Connecticut, 06115. Applicants are advised that the Commission will expect diligent compliance with Section 16-1 hh of the Rules of Practice of the Public Utilities Commission. Applications must be accompanied by a $50 filing fee, except that no additional fee is required of any applicant which has already paid a fee in connection with any previously filed application which includes at least one of the towns in the area applied for.

PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION
HENRY MIERZWA,
Executive Secretary.

State Considers Relief For Companies

The faint future of cable television in Hamden may be about to get a bit dimmer. The State Public Utilities Control Authority is considering changes in its regulations and the net result would be to afford cable television franchise holders more relief then they presently can look for.

Current PUCA rules require cable television firms to serve all customers in their franchise area and to expand by 20 percent a year, completing coverage of their area in five years. Revision of those rules will be considered at a hearing on April 21 at 10:30 in Hartford at the State Office Building.

Hamden is increasingly surrounded by the availability of cable television---but none is available locally or in New Haven or West Haven, the other two communities in the authorized franchise of Systems T.V., headquartered in New Haven.

The nearby Housatonic Valley has had cable television for some time and to the north, the new system is also now available in parts of North Haven and in Wallingford and North Branford. Along with a general policy of time-buying relief to non-operative cable television franchise holders, the PUCA is also considering possible non-service in some rural areas of a franchise district. Several up-state rural communities are mounting opposition to any such rules change.

Two months ago, Matt Jenetopulos, president of Systems T.V. in New Haven, told The Chronicle that other than the finalization of financing, his firm is all set to go toward providing cable television to Hamden, New Haven and West Haven. Systems T.V. is one of 19 companies that haven't started to serve any customers yet. Other communities without service thus far include greater Hartford, greater Bridgeport, Middletown, Milford, Woodbridge, Orange and a number of towns in northwestern Connecticut and in the area west of the Connecticut River.

Many of the operating cable television companies in Connecticut are affiliated with national corporations and therefore have not run into financing problems. Systems T.V. in this area is one of several independent firms which are not yet in operation.

With cable television, customers pay an approximate $20 installation charge with monthly fees ranging from about $6.50 to $9. The system reportedly provides viewers better reception from local television channels and allows them to watch shows on distant channels as well. Some estimates are that from 20 to 36 channels might become available to Hamden viewers with cable television.

LOCAL ADVISORY COUNCILS

In November, 1972 the Public Utilities Commission was petitioned by the Governmental Affairs Council of the Urban Leagues of Connecticut, the Office of Urban Affairs of the Archdiocese of Hartford, the Minority Advisory Committee, the Bridgeport Community Video Center, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Unschool Educational Services Corporation, the Meriden Human Rights Commission, Educational Video Access Corporation, the Connecticut Council of Churches, and Connecticut Citizens Action Group, to adopt a number of proposed regulations to give all sectors of the population a degree of control over cable in their communities, including effective access to the designated channels for education, local government and the public. The PUC responded to the petitioners and other interested parties, including the City of Hartford, the Windham Regional Planning Agency and respresentatives of schools and libraries by establishing Local Advisory Councils for Cable Television for all franchised areas of the state. Substantive portions of the text of the relevant PUC Docket 11407, "PROPOSED REGULATIONS CONCERNING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF ADVISORY COUNCILS FOR CABLE TELEVISION FRANCHISE AREAS," issued in February, 1973 follows:

An advisory council is desirable in the administration of CATV statutes and regulations. Such an advisory council should include a strong representation from the various towns comprising the respective franchise areas. Some consideration should be given to the population density of these towns in determining how many representatives each should have.

The Commission further considered the value of CATV as a device assisting public education. It has concluded that each board of education should be represented in the work of the advisory council. Similarly, the Commission notes another important public use of CATV is related to the public's access to literature in various forms through the library systems located within each of the franchise areas. For this reason libraries should be represented in the advisory council. Finally, the Commission agrees that the operator of the CATV franchise should offer its expert advice and in that way help in the work of the advisory council.

"Section 16-333-24-ESTABLISHMENT OF CABLE TELEVISION ADVISORY COUNCIL.

"There shall be established a cable television advisory council, hereinafter referred to as advisory council, consisting of representatives of the towns in each area where the Public Utilities Commission has granted a certificate of public convenience and necessity to a cable television company as franchise holder under authority of Chapter 289 of the General Statutes.

"Section 16-333-25-APPOINTMENT OF ADVISORY COUNCIL MEMBERS.

"The members of each advisory council shall be appointed as follows:

"(a) The chief elected official of each town in the franchise area shall appoint one or more members who are residents of said town as determined by the most recent United States census in the following manner:

"(1) In towns having a population of less than 5,000 - one member.

"(2) In towns having a population of at least 5,000 but less than 20,000 - two members.

"(3) In towns having a population of at least 20,000 but less than 50,000 - three members.

"(4) In towns having a population of 50,000 or more - four members.

"Insofar as is possible said appointments should reflect and be representative of the cultural, educational, ethnic and economic makeup of the population inhabiting said towns.

"(b) The board of education in each town in the franchise area shall appoint one member of the advisory council.

Such member must reside in said town, but need not be a member of said board of education.

"(c) One member shall be appointed to the advisory council in each franchise area to represent all of the libraries of general public use located in the towns within that franchise. In the town in the franchise area having the largest population therein, as determined by the most recent United States census, the public library board charged with oversight and management of the town's public library as defined by Section 11-24a(b) of the General Statutes shall appoint the advisory council member. In the event there is no public library board in charge of the public library in that town, or if the library of general public use in that town is a private eleemosynary library, or if no library in either category is located in that town, then said advisory council member shall be appointed by the chief elected official of said town. The advisory council member appointed hereunder shall be an inhabitant of a town within the franchise area who is either a library board member or a professional library staff employee of a public library or a private eleemosynary library of general public use in a town within the franchise area.

"(d) The franchisee shall appoing one member, who shall posess some expertise in the field of cable television and who shall serve without vote on the advisory council.

"Section 16-333-26-TERM OF ADVISORY COUNCIL MEMBERS.

"Each member of the advisory council shall serve for a term of two (2) years from the first day of July in the year in which such member is appointed.

"Section 16-333-27-VACANCIES OF ADVISORY COUNCIL MEMBERS.

"Any vacancies for an unexpired term may be filled by the respective appointing authority in each instance to complete and serve out the remainder of the current term for which the vacating member was appointed.

"Section 16-333-28-COMPENSATION.

"Members of the advisory council shall serve without compensation.

"Section 16-333-29-ELECTION OF OFFICIALS AND MEETINGS.

"Each advisory council shall elect its own chairman, vice-chairman and secretary. The council shall meet regularly at least bi-monthly. Special meetings may be called by the chairman or by the majority of the members upon due notice to all members of the advisory council.

"Section 16-333-30-FUNCTION OF COUNCIL.

"Each advisory council may give advice to the management of the cable television company upon such matters affecting the public as it deems necessary. Each advisory council shall annually on a date not later than the first day of August, file a written report with the PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION concerning its activities for the preceding twelve month period ending June 30."

SUMMARY OF 1975 LOCAL ADVISORY COUNCIL ANNUAL REPORTS

Eight of 19 Local Advisory Councils submitted their required Annual Reports to the Public Utilities Commission (now) PUCA.) Following is a summary of problems encountered and areas in which the councils have been or plan to become active:

Concern was expressed about the gap between promises made by cable companies in original applications for franchise grants and actual performance now, especially in regard to access channel use.

I Problems and Complaints

A. PUC directive to advisory councils was too vague. Most councils wanted specific directions as to function, responsibilities and authority.

B. Some appointments have not been made. Especially in areas to which cable has not yet been extended some towns and boards have not yet made appointments.

C. Attendance at meetings is poor. There appears to be in each Council only a small dedicated group of cable enthusiasts who regularly participate in meetings.

D. A budget is needed. There is a need for stamps, stationery, mailings, phone calls, informational materials, etc. This need has been met by some Councils by requesting a small ($25 or so) appropriation from each town. One cable company has volunteered to donate supplies.

II Areas of Council Action or Concern

A. Actions taken by Councils

1. Letter-writing campaign to Congress concerning copyright law legislation was attempted.

2. Some programs about Advisory Councils have been produced on access channels.

3. Some Council members have participated in a DCA-sponsored television course at Central Connecticut State College sponsored by the State Department of Community Affairs.

4. One Council has helped the system operator to draft regulations for educational and public access channels.

5. Most Councils have established communications with local governments and school boards regarding use of access channels.

6. All Councils have educated themselves about technicalities of cable operations.

Many Councils see themselves as citizen/subscriber advocates, coordinators with boards of education and local government, or stimulators of interest in cable. Most consider access channels as the main area in which they can operate viably.

B. Needs seen by Councils

1. Local and state grants are needed for community programming.

2. Training is needed for local officials in cable operations and techniques.

3. Two-way cable is needed for effective use of access channels.

4. An exchange system is needed to allow one franchisee to make use of another's programming and ideas.

PUCA AND THE LOCAL ADVISORY COUNCILS

Aware of the need to develop policy for the Local Advisory Councils, created by their predecessor regulatory body, the PUCA held a meeting with Council representatives in April. Commissioners Miriam Butterworth and Gerald McCann invited the Councilmen's reactions to a PUCA proposal to establish a state-level cable advisory committee. The consensus of opinion was favorable. The suitability of the Commission on the Educational and Informational Uses of Cable Telecommunications was discussed, and there was agreement that it would be helpful to designate the CEIUCT to serve in that capacity. Accordingly, after the meeting, Commissioner McCann, a CEIUCT member, addressed a request to the Attorney General to clarify the CEIUCT's status so that PUCA could proceed with its plan to designate the CEIUCT as an advisory committee. The Attorney General's opinion is currently pending.

BASIC FEDERAL AND CONNECTICUT STATE DOCUMENTS FOR CABLE TELEVISION

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Report and Order	February 12, 1972
Reconsideration of Report and Order	July 14, 1972
Clarification of the Cable Television Rules and Notice of Proposed Rulemaking and Inquiry	April 22, 1974

OFFICE OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS POLICY

Cable: Cabinet Report to the President	1974

UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Cable Television: Promise Versus Regulatory Performance	January 1976

CONNECTICUT GENERAL STATUTES

Chapter 277 (CATV defined as Public Utility; Rev. Stat. 16-330-333)

Chapter 289 (Franchising Authority)

Chapter 212 (Gross Receipts Tax)

CONNECTICUT PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION

Community Antenna Television Systems (Award of Original Franchises)	March 21, 1967
PUC Rules of Practice (Connecticut Administrative Regulations: Part 10 - Petitions and Applications - CATV Systems)	
Docket #10250 (Technical Standards)	November 25, 1969
Uniform System of Accounts	January 1972
Docket #11343 (To conform Connecticut CATV procedures with FCC Rules of 1972)	November 1972
Docket #11392 (Pole Attachments Charge)	March 14, 1974
Docket #11407 (Establishment of Local Advisory Councils)	February 13, 1974

COMISSION ON THE EDUCATIONAL AND INFORMATIONAL USES OF CABLE TELECOMMUNICATIONS

First Report to the General Assembly.

Public Use of Public Channels: Opportunities in Cable Telecommunications	February 15, 1975

THE COMMISSION ON THE EDUCATIONAL AND INFORMATIONAL USES OF CABLE TELECOMMUNICATIONS was established by Special Act 74-111 of the 1974 General Assembly session to make a study of, and submit recommendations regarding, the importance, development and future uses of cable telecommunications for educational and informational purposes, with specific reference to public channels by the FCC for an experimental five-year period. The intent of the legislation was to develop state policy for the most effective use of cable technology in the public interest. The report was to be submitted to the General Assembly no later than February 15, 1975. The sum of $50,000 was appropriated to carry out the purposes of the Act. The legislation was researched and developed on the initiative of the Education Subcommittee on Libraries and Educational Television under the leadership of Representative Ruth Clark of Branford. It was passed with full bipartisan support of both houses and statewide constituencies.

The Commission was charged to scrutinize seven specific areas of substantive concerns and complex issues that would have to be dealt with to formulate public policy. The Education Committee noted that the General Assembly had never dealt in depth with educational television and urgently needed expert advice about the implications of cable television for improving educational and other public services to the people of Connecticut. The seven areas of concern to be considered were to include, but not to be limited to, the following: (1) the identifications of the needs and costs of educational and informational uses of cable telecommunications; (2) an examination of the type of control and franchising of cable telecommunications in Connecticut, including the distribution of channel usages, which will best protect, promote and assure maximum access for educational and informational purposes; (3) development of a state policy which will ensure funding adequate to encourage educational flexibility, convenience and experimentation, and to develop open or closed circuit programs for all educational levels and types of needed informational services; (4) the feasibility of establishing community information centers which are convenient to non-cable subscribers; (5) the means of cooperating with other states in the development and use of cable telecommunications; (6) an examination of those criminal and civil laws, including, but not limited to, libel, slander, obscenity and copyright, which may affect use of and access to the cable by placing liability in the first instance on the cable operator; (7) consideration of the establishment of a permanent commission on cable telecommunications; and (8) all other germane matters.

Calculating the time required for the Legislature to act on the Commission's recommendations before the FCC's five-year experimental period expired in 1977, the Committee tried to field the Commission as soon as possible. This would allow sufficient time for intensive study and expert consultancy. This carefully conceived course of responsible legislative action never came to fruition.

The first obstacle was the delay on the part of Governor Meskill to make the necessary appointments. The four legislative members of the Commission has been appointed before the close of the General Assembly. It was not until late in September, however, that the gubernatorial appointments were made.

The Commission was finally convened on October 1, 1974 by Senator Ruth Truex and Representative Rufus Rose. The appropriated funds to implement the charge were not released, however, by the Legislative Management Committee. Administrative and secretarial staff, office space, telephone, duplicating and mailing facilities to operate the Commission were contributed through December 31, 1974 by the Connecticut State Library, with the expectation that funds appropriated to the Commission would be made available to the Commission to continue the implementation of the charge from the Legislature. Research and public information services were provided by the State Library to the Commission through the Library's Cable Information Services unit, whose director, Margaret Cleland, served the Commission as executive officer, on detached service from the Library. Regular meetings were held at least twice monthly through January. Public hearings were held

in New London and Danbury. Guidelines for a First Report were drawn up by the Commission in January to inform the new legislature about public opinion and the urgent need to pursue the study.

In hope of obtaining the support of Governor Grasso's Administration, it was agreed that a bill introduced by Representative Klebanoff to extend the life of the Commission to February 15, 1976 should be merged with a bill introduced by the Regulated Activities Committee to establish a cable study commission. A series of procedural obstacles prevented the bill from reaching the floor for a vote, despite a successful petition procedure and an almost successful bid to obtain certification. These legislative procedures can be invoked to bring a bill to the floor under special circumstances. The effort foundered when the House leadership declined to certify.

COMMISSION ON THE EDUCATIONAL AND INFORMATIONAL USES OF CABLE TELECOMMUNICATIONS

J. JEFFREY ALMQUIST - PUBLIC MEMBER (occupation: attorney)
GEORGE M. BENNETT, JR. - PUBLIC MEMBER (occupation: Director of Public Relations, Southern New England Telephone Co.)
WALTER T. BRAHM - CONNECTICUT STATE LIBRARY (State Librarian)
FRANK R. DeLUCIA - CONNECTICUT CONFERENCE OF MAYORS (Ex-Mayor of Newtown)
ROBERT G. HALE, SR. - CONNECTICUT AUDIO VISUAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION (AV Director, Branford)
SETH HOUCK - PUBLIC (Retired. Former occupation: engineer in computer science)
MATTHEW T. JENETOPULOS - CONNECTICUT CATV ASSOCIATION (cable industry representative, holds New Haven franchise)
PETER M. KELLOGG - COMMISSION ON THE ARTS (trustee)
REP. HOWARD M. KLEBANOFF - LEGISLATOR (D. Hartford)
NOLAN LUSHINGTON - CONNECTICUT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION (Greenwich Public Library)
SELMA LEE MARKOWITZ - CONNECTICUT INSTITUTE FOR HEALTH MANPOWER RESOURCES, INC. (Exec. Dir.)
GERALD J. McCANN - PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION (Commissioner)
EDNA NEGRON-SMITH - PUBLIC MEMBER (occupation: bilingual educator)
REP. CORNELIUS P. O'LEARY - LEGISLATOR (D.Windsor Locks)
JOHN PALMER - CONNECTICUT BROADCASTERS ASSOCIATION (Program Director, Channel 30)
VIRGINIA PETTIROSS - CONNECTICUT HIGHER EDUCATION TV ASSOCIATION (teacher, Middlesex Community College)
GEORGE SAMAHA - PUBLIC MEMBER (occupation: businessman)
BERNARD D. SHEA - BOARD FOR STATE ACADEMIC AWARDS (Connecticut external degree program)
IRA J. SINGER - CONNECTICUT ASSOCIATION FOR ADVANCEMENT OF SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION (Assistant Superintendent, West Hartford Schools)
HERBERT SMITH - COMMISSION FOR HIGHER EDUCATION (trustee)
PAUL K. TAFF - CONNECTICUT PUBLIC TELEVISION (President and General Manager)
GEORGE WEST - STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION (employed by Southern New England Telephone Co.)

REP. WILLIAM CHURCHILL, Legislator (R. Durham))were members of the Commission as
REP. RUTH H. CLARK, Legislator (R. Branford))originally constituted. These
HAROLD R. STERRETT, III, Connecticut State Planning Committee)positions have been vacant since February, 1975.

ADELA M. EADS represented State Board of Education prior to appointment of GEORGE WEST.

JEFFREY ALMQUIST was elected Chairman at the first meeting.
SETH HOUCK was elected Vice Chairman, replacing REPRESENTATIVE CLARK when her legislative term expired.

FIRST REPORT TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The Commission's First Report, Public Use of Public Channels: Opportunities in Cable Telecommunications, presents a non-technical overview of cable in Connecticut up to early 1975, as seen from a developmental public interest perspective.

This report illustrated by exhibits and supported by citizen testimony, documents Connecticut's first efforts to deal purposefully with a new telecommunications technology - cable television - the improvement of services provided by education and government to Connecticut residents. As such, it is required reading for anyone interested in assuring that the State of Connecticut use all the resources at its disposal to improve the quality of like for its citizens.

A portion of the CEIUCT's appropriated funds were eventually released by the Legislative Management Committee to cover expenses for writing and publishing the First Report, handling an increasing volume of correspondence, telephone and personal consultations with state citizens and organizations researching or planning to use public channels for various public services and educational purposes. The CEIUCT was notified, however, that funds would not be provided for services rendered after June 30, 1975.

THE ISSUE OF CEIUCT'S STATUS

Controversy over the legal status of the Commission surfaced at a policy seminar held in September, 1975 for Local Advisory Council members enrolled in a cable project directed by the Institute of Public Service, University of Connecticut. Attempts by Vice Chairman Seth Houck, to elicit clarification of the Commission's status from the Administration, went unanswered.

THE HARTFORD COURANT September 27, 1975

Cable Channels and the Public

An all-day conference at Connecticut Public Television at 24 Summit Street, Hartford today will explore ways to make good use of the two public access channels each franchiser must make available in his area. University of Connecticut's Institute of Public Service and the Connecticut State library are cosponsors with funds from a grant by the State Commission for Higher Education. The purpose is clearly stated in the meeting's theme: Public Use of Public Channels.

Because Connecticut is the last state to develop cable, it has the advantage of benefiting from others' mistakes. The most troublesome error has been to allow town fathers to have complete control over the public access channels. Once in their hands, it is impossible to loosen that grip, a fact attested to by New York State and Texas, to mention but two.

However well-meaning community authorities may be, it is all too easy for political influences and other vested interests to turn the channels into propaganda vehicles. Instead the channels should involve cultural, educational and nonpartisan governmental programming. The General Assembly mandated that each cable franchise area should have a local Advisory Council representing education, culture, ethnic and economic level spokesmen and a professional librarian, since libraries are the repositories of all fields.

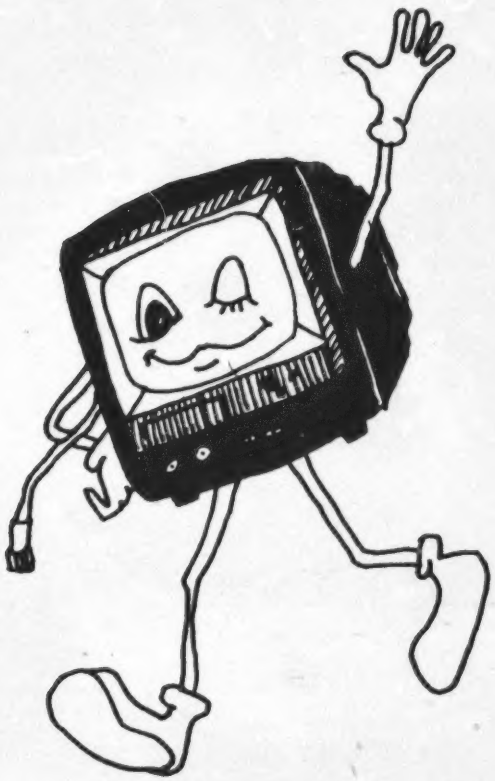
So far, so good. The trouble is, where do such Councils get the programs they want to broadcast? Who researches, writes, directs and acts in them or conducts the panel, or forum, or whatever is wanted? Where do props come from? Or who conceives the ideas in the first place?

The main source of help comes from the Commission on the Educational and Informational Uses of Cable Telecommunications headed by Mrs. Margaret Cleland, former director of Public Information Program for Connecticut Libraries. Her group arranged today's conference which will be attended by Advisory Councils, public officials, cable executives and the interested public.

Speakers will come from government, the media, education and libraries. Their message will be not only how to make better use of the public access channels but also seek ways to interest the public in these channels set aside for their use. The opportunity was never riper for getting the show on the screen than it is right now.

Besides the channels' other potentials, within three months we will enter a highly interesting election year. Public access can be a most valuable tool to inform the public, or it can be aborted and contorted in wrong directions. Citizenry must get involved in this powerful medium and today is a good day to begin.

PUBLIC USE OF PUBLIC CHANNELS



The real excitement of cable for civic minded and creative people stems from the availability of channels to cablecast programs produced by local people for local consumption or for selected audiences. Cable companies in top TV markets are required to provide at least minimal studio equipment and the use of a free channel for public access. Charges can be made for programs over five minutes. Companies that produce and cablecast programs make their studio facilities available to the public for community programming of the local origination or public access channel.

The concurrent development of inexpensive, portable equipment for the production of taped programs outside the studio has contributed to interest in creating alternative television programs suitable for local audiences. Schools, libraries, colleges and community organizations have become involved in video production, usually under the stimulus of a small group of video enthusiasts, inside or outside their institutions.

A survey of Connecticut's 19 CATV certificate holders conducted in July, 1975 by the Connecticut Public Interest Research Group concluded that all of the access channels (public, local government, education and leased access) were greatly under-utilized, much to the detriment of the communities involved. At that time the following systems were not yet in operation: Systems TV, Teleprompter of Middletown, Inc., Telesystems Corporation, Bridgeport Community Antenna Television Co., Hartford CATV, Inc., Cable Video, Haystack Cablevision, Inc. and Connecticut River Cable TV Co.

Connecticut PIRG reported that most of the systems then in operation had not formulated an exact rate schedule or policy for using the access channels except that they be "open without cost at all times, on a first come, first served, nondiscriminatory basis." The majority of cable operators surveyed felt no necessity for the determination of rates in the absence of demand for the access channels.

Connecticut's first efforts at programming the access channels are taking place in Danbury, Seymour and Meriden. The Danbury Library cablecasts three hours of daily programs from a small studio on its premises over Teleprompter Channel 6. Program content ranges from local government information to a Portuguese-language culture series coordinated by a local priest to the League of Women Voters' weekly report on news of special importance to Connecticut. The Library captured a top cable industry prize for access programming this year with a program from its original children's series featuring a singing story-teller. The Library budget for its first year of cable operations was $25,000, covering basic equipment and a video technician. Funding came in the form of a Federal grant via the Connecticut State Library.

In its second year of Federal funding, the Library employs a second video technician. The City now pays the salary of Technician #1. Federal funds are also being used for Cable-RAVE, an educational program linking 60 schools in five towns and cities over a Telesystems educational channel out of Meriden. The project, administered by the Meriden Board of Education, is the only regional school project of its kind funded by the United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare. Now in its third year of operation Cable-RAVE makes full-time use of a channel and has requested Telesystems to make a second channel available.

Cable subscribers in the Naugatuck Valley see community-oriented programs produced by local organizations such as STAND, high school programs cablecast from the Seymour High School and programs produced by cable company staff. Valley Cable Vision, a Connecticut-owned company, has made substantial investments in facilities and staff to stimulate the development of community access.

Groton area viewers have begun to get a taste of local programming in cablecasts of Board of Education and Town Council meetings, plays and a reenactment of a Revolutionary War event that took place in the area. The Groton Public Library, which has been given the use of a channel by Coastal Cable, is coordinating the cablecasting of local programs in the area. Groton Library staff, and staff from 30 other libraries in Connecticut,

Videotaping at the Danbury Public Library for Teleprompter Channel 6. From left to right are: Dorothy Hull-Cameraperson, Eric Gross-Video Technical Assistant, Carol Laurine-Children's Department staff.

have received training in video production, making them eligible to borrow one of the State Library's portapak cameras. Three libraries have checked out equipment to tape Bicentennial Celebration events in their communities. These videotapes will be placed in the local libraries living history collections for community individual viewing. Six programs about controversial social issues are now being cablecast over a number of Connecticut cable systems under the sponsorship of the State Department of Community Affairs. These programs were produced by Middlesex Community College for DCA, which obtained a grant from the Connecticut Humanities Council.

Occasional local programs are separately cablecast from time to time in New Milford, New London, New Britain and Manchester. Laurel Cable in Torrington h s just received cablecasting equipment, and plans have been made to videotape and cablecast the Bicentennial Parade.

The Danbury, Meriden and Naugatuck Valley experiences with community programming hold many valuable lessons about the Connecticut environment for community cable. The material for case studies of these three efforts has been compiled for a looseleaf set of Connecticut Case Studies in Community Cable planned for publication in Fall, 1976.

THE CATV GOVERNMENT CHANNEL AS A COMMUNITY BUILDING RESOURCE

The Cable TV Assistance Unit of the Connecticut Department of Community Affairs is charged with the responsibility for aiding local governments to activate their government channels and use them productively. Over the past two years, this work has entailed consciousness raising, planning, training, demonstrations and funding. Local cable operators have cooperated in producing several demonstrations of the special capabilities of cable television, such as a three-way interactive discussion from three separate sites in Torrington, inauguration of origination telecasting from the Torrington High School and, in cooperation with the Central Naugatuck Valley Regional Planning Agency, and Valley Cablevision Co., the first telecast of an RPA meeting in the state.

Under a Title I grant through the Commission for Higher Education, DCA formed a consortium of four of the State's colleges-Central Conn., Southern Conn., Western Conn. and the University of Bridgeport - to train municipal officials and employees in video production. These consortium workshops have resulted in the formation of continuing local groups dedicated to the establishment of permanent government channel programming.

COMMUNITY ACCESS

Community television and public access are in their infant stages. Although access channels have been activated on Connecticut systems, we have not yet developed an operating model for broadly based community access. Community video can flourish in small towns, and it can be highly effective without cable. This has been demonstrated in the neighboring state of New York by a video group in Woodstock and by the public library in Port Washington.

Community access is more likely to come into being, however, in an urban center. Hartford will be the first of Connecticut's principal cities to be wired for cable. Before litigation stopped construction, considerable wiring was already in place in north Hartford and part of West Hartford. A Hartford-based group, called the Community Access Television Workshop, has been formed to establish a community access center where anyone without access to the means of video production may get training and other assistance to use television as an effective means of local communication.

Earlier, in New Haven, Norm Cohn pioneered community access. Many local people were trained in video production at The Studio, which Cohn established and operated almost singlehandedly. Cohn was also one of the sparkplugs of the New Haven-based Connecticut Cable Coalition.

GETTING READY TO GO ON THE CABLE

Operating Systems

If you live in an area where cable service is available and community programming has begun, your best bet is to join the effort. Community access requires the participation of as many members of the community as possible. It doesn't matter where you begin, just get started. If you have cable but there is no impetus to use the access channels, contact members of your Local Advisory Council and ask them how cable could be used to improve public services and community dialogue in your cable service area. Has a citizen survey been conducted? In Darien a local cable commission appointed by town officials surveyed a sampling of residents to determine whether townspeople would like to have cable, and what they would like to watch if they had it. A surprisingly high percentage of residents expressed interest in educational programs not available on public television.

Have local officials and municipal staff been informed that cable can be used for a variety of public services, and that they enjoy the prerogative of using the channel in any way they want, without interference from the cable operators? The Mayor of Torrington is in training for cable television production at Western Connecticut State College. At the Danbury Public Library, municipal officials have presented weekly programs about subjects of interest to city residents. The programs are cablecast several times during the day and evening hours for the convenience of the public. Have local organizations been canvassed to determine whether they would like to deliver their message over the cable? Many community groups in the Naugatuck Valley, which is served by the Valley Cable Vision Company, have taken advantage of Valley Cable's facilities to produce and cablecast programs.

Do the schools have television equipment? Are they interested in using cable? The Seymour High School cablecasts athletic events and special programs. Sixty schools in the Meriden area are linked by cable in a regional audiovisual project.

Is video equipment available locally? Any public library in Connecticut may borrow portable TV equipment from the State Library, which trains local library staff in the use of the equipment. Three libraries in Connecticut are currently videotaping Bicentennial events in their communities.

BEFORE CABLE COMES

If you live in a franchised area but the cable system has not yet been constructed in your town, visit your neighboring towns where cable service is available and find out how you can participate in the action. Connecticut cable franchises are regional; so are the Local Advisory Councils. Regional pooling of ideas and resources can enhance the viability of access programming.

Is training in video production available in your area? A number of school systems in Connecticut offer television production courses in their adult education programs. Greenwich and West Hartford have such courses, and Bloomfield will begin this fall. Also inquire at nearby colleges, but ask specifically whether courses include training in the use of portable half-inch TV cameras, commonly called portapaks.

NON-FRANCHISED AREAS

If you live in an area not yet franchised for cable, find out from your town officials whether a citizens' council has been formed to determine whether local people want cable and when applications for franchises will be invited. If there is no citizen council request that one be appointed. The council should first educate itself and municipal officials about cable. Public meetings should be held to inform local residents. Examples of Connecticut programs should be shown to illustrate what community television is like. Darien, Stamford and Greenwich have appointed citizen councils to prepare for the time when applications for franchise are invited by the PUCA. Core groups of informed citizens can provide invaluable guidance to their communities when the franchising process begins.

AREAS IN PROCESS OF FRANCHISING

A concerted effort should be made for maximum input by local people as soon as applications for franchise are invited. PUCA notices should be widely publicized, and community groups and officials should be encouraged to express their opinions. An alert circulated to libraries by the Public Information Office of the Connecticut State Library appears below as a model for mobilizing local opinion.

PUCA PROCEEDINGS

Those who wish to intervene (participate) in PUCA hearings should advise the Executive Secretary, Henry Mierzwa, Public Utilities Control Authority, State Office Building, Hartford 06115. Copies of applications and written statements by intervenors may be examined at PUCA offices. If you want to file a written statement, send ten copies to the Executive Secretary. Written statements may often be filed after a hearing if you request the examiners' permission. A time limit will usually be set for receiving post-hearing statements.

CONSUMER COUNSEL

Citizens in all parts of Connecticut may at any time seek the assistance of the Consumer Counsel to participate in PUCA hearings and to file petitions. The Office of Consumer Counsel is charged with representing the public interest on all matters concerning utilities or utility customers in the State of Connecticut. Since cable television is defined as a utility by the Connecticut statutes, the responsibility of this office extends to insuring that the public is served in the best possible manner by cable television firms. Specifically, the Office of Consumer Counsel represents the public at hearings or proceedings involving rates, level of service, and quality of service of cable television. Such hearings or proceedings may occur before State regulatory agencies such as the Public Utilities Control Authority or federal bodies such as the Federal Communications Commission.

In addition to this formal representation, the Office of Consumer Counsel endeavors to assist persons interested in cable television service on the local level. This assistance includes advice and counsel to local advisory boards, school systems, libraries, and interested individuals. Such assistance is considered vital if cable television is to fulfill its great promise.

Address: David Silverstone
Office of Consumer Counsel
State Office Building
Hartford, CT 06115
Telephone: 566-7287

VIDEO TRAINING

Check all colleges and universities in your area for training in television production with emphasis on portable half-inch cameras (portapak.) Check school systems and private schools for adult education courses in television and portapak. Greenwich, Branford and West Hartford Schools offer courses. Bloomfield will begin this fall. Most are open to all area residents.

All public library staff in Connecticut are eligible for video training at the Connecticut State Library and may borrow portable equipment to use locally. The State Library also provides editing services and other backup to public libraries.

Middlesex Community College in Middletown offers a 68-credit program in Cable Telecommunications, one of the few such Associate Degree programs in the country. Covers production, photography and graphics, basic repair, basic electronics, management and legal aspects. Contact Virginia Pettiross, Director, 347-7411, ext. 251, 252.

IF YOU LIVE WITHIN REACH OF THE NAUGATUCK VALLEY CALL JUNE STRACHAN AT VALLEY CABLE VISION 735-9504 OR 888-4501 FOR DETAILS ABOUT THE COMMUNITY TELEVISION PROJECT, - COORDINATED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF BRIDGEPORT JOURNALISM DEPARTMENT, STAND, INC. AND VALLEY CABLEVISION. THIS EXPERIMENTAL PROGRAM IS PRODUCING TWO HOURS OF REGULAR WEEKLY PROGRAMMING VIDEOTAPED BY AREA RESIDENTS AND ORGANIZATIONS AND CABLECAST BY VALLEY CABLE.

Public Utilities Control Authority
State Office Building
165 Capitol Avenue
Hartford 06115

Information Officer: (Mrs.) King Quillen 566-7384. (If she doesn't know, she'll steer you in the right direction.)

Engineering: David Sheehan 566-2048 (Currently most up-to-date member of PUCA staff. Keeps monthly record of construction progress.)

Executive Secretary: Henry Mierzwa 566-2104 Consult him about formalities of proceedings, etc. Address official correspondence to him.

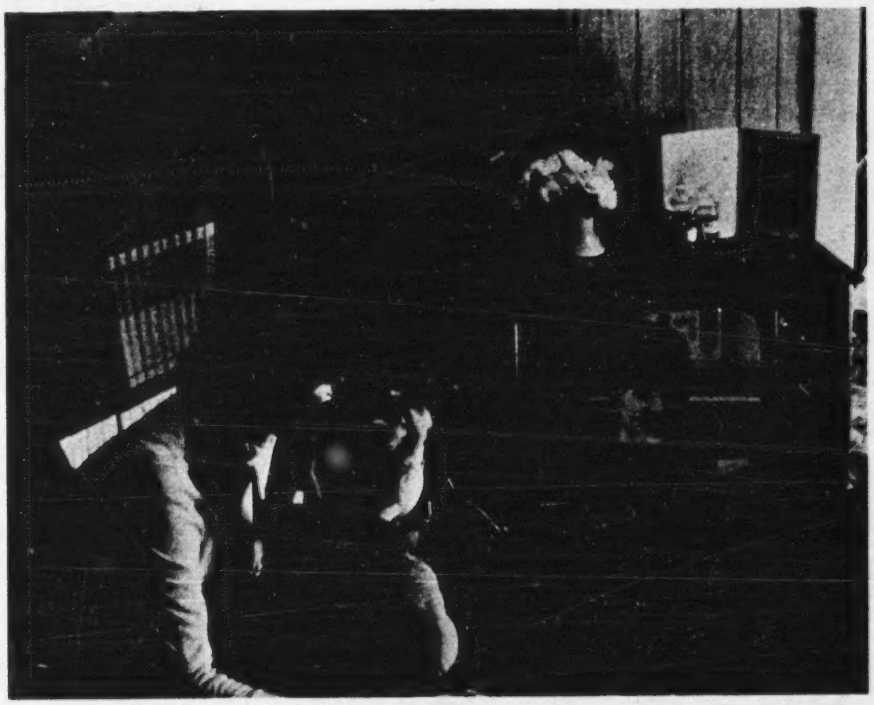
Commissioner Miriam Butterworth, Vice-Chairman and
Commissioner Gerald McCann have been particularly attentive to cable TV matters.

Office of Consumer Counsel: David Silverstone 566-7287. State Office Building, Room 545, Hartford 06115.

Department of Community Affairs .
Cable Assistance Unit: Hollis Huston
179 Main St. 566-3800
Hartford 06101

Connecticut State Library
231 Capitol Avenue
Hartford 06115

Richard Akeroyd, Planning/Research 566-3583
Daniel Radomski, Video Technician 566-7378



First in Connecticut

Mrs. Roger Sniffin and her children watch cable television program in their Danbury home on Feb. 29, 1972 - where Teleprompter installed the first CATV system in the state. Previously, the Sniffins could get clear reception on only two channels.

RESOURCE PEOPLE

Local Advisory Council Chairmen/Contacts

Denis Lorenz
Bridgeport Pub.Library
Bridgeport 06604

Edward Leonard
Otis Library
Norwich 06360

Mrs. Elizabeth Fast
2 Chestnut Hill Sq.
Groton 06340

Mrs. Ruth Clark
50 Little Bay Lane
Branford 06405

William DeMatteo
8 Roxbury Court
Niantic 06357

Thomas Dwyer
Wethersfield Town Hall
Wethersfield 06109

Earle E. Smedick
Ashley Falls Rd.
Canaan 06018

Jonathan Hutchinson
1005 Litchfield St.
Torrington 06790

Douglas Wardwell
Central CT St.College
New Britain 06051

Richard Huot
Henry James School
Simsbury 06070

Joseph Ayer
Long Mountain Rd.
New Milford 06776

Mrs. Lani Jurev
162 Quarry Rd.
Glastonbury 06033

Joseph Hagerty
123 Wetmare Ave.
Winsted 06098

John Carusone
Hamden Pub.Schools
1450 Whitney St.
Hamden 06517

Stuart Porter
Danbury Pub.Library
Danbury 06810

Mrs.Arlene Bielefield
Russell Library
Middletown 06457

Arthur Rehm
80 Douglas Rd.
South Meriden 06450

Stanford Warshasky
Silas Bronson Library
Waterbury, CT 06700

Benjamin W.Hughes,Jr.
75 Old Boston Post Rd.
Old Saybrook 06475

Libraries

David Evans
Hartford Graduate Center
275 Windsor St.
Hartford
549-3600

Lois Keeler
Darien Public Library
655-2568

Joan Turner, Dir.
Westport Public Library
227-8411

Charles Griffin
Hartford Public Library
525-9121,ext 23

Libraries

Arlene Bielefield
Russell Library
Middletown
347-2528

Wayne Campbell
Video & Film Dept.
Greenwich Public Library
869-4700

Nolan Lushington, Dir.
Greenwich Public Library
869-4700

Paul Morton, Video Coord.
Stuart Porter, Asst. Libr.
Danbury Public Library
792-0260

Gretchen Hammerstein
Groton Public Library
445-0528

Rita Braswell
Mansfield Public Library
423-2501

Brenda Claflin
Faxon Branch
West Hartford Public Library

Marcella Finan, Libr.
(Chm. Conn. Lib. Advisory Group for CATV)
Bristol Public Library
581-9505

(Mrs.) Frances Cornwall
Image Videomobile
The Source Library
748 Post Road
Darien
655-3091

RESOURCE PEOPLE

Schools

Carol Carlisle
Media Center
Middle School
Bloomfield
243-2911

Robert Hale
AV Services
Branford Public Schools

John Whrittner, Supt.
East Lyme School System
739-7280

John Wolfkeil, Supt.
Danbury Public Schools
772-1100

Barbara Molchan
Media Services
Wethersfield Public Schools
589-8611, ext. 306

Norman Cohn
Area Cooperative Educ. Serv.
New Haven
562-9967

John Crawford
State Dept. of Educ.
Hartford
566-5287

Ivor Hugh
Amer. School for the Deaf
West Hartford
232-1432

Richard Morton
Learning Resource Center
West Hartford
232-6077

Cable-RAVE
22 Liberty St.
Meriden
235-3132

Earl Shepherd
Sand Everywhere School
South Arsenal Neighborhood
Dev. Corp.
45 Canton St.
Hartford
566-6118

William Stephenson
Cap. Reg. Educ. Council
Windsor
522-6137

Higher Education

Kurt Fisher
Francis Maguire
AV Dept.
Univ. of Hartford
West Hartford
523-4811, ext. 636,643

(Mr.) Jean Hart
Greater Hartford Community College
Hartford
549-4200

Daniel McAuliffe
Coord. TV Instruction
Board of Trustees
Regional Community Colleges
Hartford
232-4817

Maurice Jacobson
Journalism/Communications Dept.
University of Bridgeport
576-4128,4129

David Silverstone
Audiovisual Dept.
University of Bridgeport
576-4543

George Thiesen
Audiovisual and Television Center
Western Conn. State College
Danbury
792-1400

Douglas Wardwell
Audiovisual and Television Dept.
Central Conn. State College
New Britain
827-7263

Virginia Pettiross
Cable Telecommunications Program
Middlesex Community College
Middletown
347-7411, ext. 251, 252

Higher Education

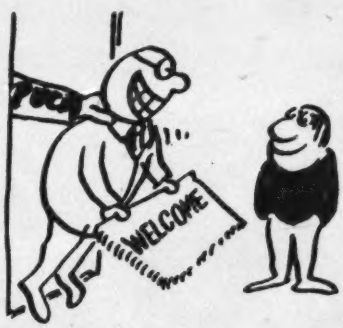
Louis Audette
Warren Kyprie
Health Center
Univ. of Connecticut
Farmington
674-2000

George Murray
Institute of Public Service
Univ. of Conn.
Storrs,
486-2829,2830

Myron Weiner
Institute of Public Service
Univ. of Conn.
Storrs
486-2830

Bernard Shea, Ex Dir.
Board for State Academic Awards
Commission for Higher Education
566-7230

Talk to your local cable owner...



OTHER CONNECTICUT RESOURCES

Cynthia Stephenson
Conn. Cable Coalition
29 Gen. Avon Drive
Riverside, CT 06878

Mark Schubb, Video Consultant
Knox Foundation
Hartford
278-4789; 249-4416

Dorothy Eastland,
Hartford Courant
249-6411

Rev. Robert Forsberg
Conn. Cable Coalition
105 Bristol St.
New Haven 06511
624-5426

Rev. William Inderstrodt
North Haven
239-5318

Selma Lee Markowitz
CT Inst. for Health Manpower Resources
Hartford
247-5677

William Glazier
Ecoliminal Communic. Lab.
57 Pratt St.
Hartford 06103
527-0330

Roger Miller
So.Norwalk Comm. Center
41 So. Main St.
So. Norwalk

Joe Matto
STAND, Inc.
Derby
735-6203

Public Utilities Control Authority
Reorganization Task Force
Seth Houck
South St.
Roxbury 06783
354-4724

Peter Goldmark
New Rural Society Project
1 Communication Plaza
Stamford 06104

Jack Bishop
Aetna Life & Casualty Co.
Hartford
273-4006

Jacqui Anderson
Hartford Hospital
524-2113

Gerald Dash
Darien
655-2042

Jay April
Media Access Dynamics
(citizen access)
Manchester 06040
643-8461

Jane Strachan
Valley Cable Vision
Seymour
735-9504, 888-4501

Brian Sperry
Eastern Conn. Cable TV
New London
442-0030

Larry Carlson, Mgr.
Laurel Cable
Torrington
482-9395

Howard Slater, Atty.
Conn. Cable TV Assoc.
c/o Ribicoff & Kotkin
799 Main St.
Hartford, CT 06103
527-0781

Peter Matthews, Pres.
Conn. Cable TV Assoc.
c/o Eastern Conn. Cable TV
Waterford
441-8525

Conn. Educ. Association
21 Oak Street
Hartford
525-5641

Conn. Public Interest
Research Group
57 Farmington Avenue
Hartford 06105
525-9326

BIBLIOGRAPHY

On the Cable, a specially compiled list of multimedia informational resources with a special section on Connecticut, will be available to the public later this year at public libraries and other cable resource locations. Actually, if you never read anything else, you'll cover pretty much everything you can learn from three indispensable source books and the CEIUCT's Report:

Cable Handbook 1975-76: A Guide to Cable and New Communications Technologies, edited by M.L. Hollowell. A Publi-Cable book. Communications Press, Inc., 1346 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. 300 pp. State-of-the-art chapters on technology, regulation, regional approaches, models, minorities, schools, health, churches, libraries, museums, public access, funding, future uses, plus a glossary and a selected bibliography, all written by leading public-interest practitioners in the field. Not to be missed. Be sure your library gets it, or order it yourself, or ask your local library to get it for you on interlibrary loan from the Connecticut State Library.

Cable Television: A Guide to the Technology, Carl Pilnick and Walter S. Baer, Rand, June 1973. The clearest 60 pages about cable technology ever written. Part of an excellent Rand series prepared for the National Science Foundation. Another must for your local and/or personal library. Available from the Connecticut State Library on interlibrary loan.

Cable Television: A Guide for Citizen Action, Monroe Price and Wicklein. Step-by-step ways to become involved at the community level. Written in 1972 but still the best layman's eye-opener in the field. Pilgrim Press. Every public library in Connecticut received a free copy of this book through the generosity of the Connecticut affiliates of the Office of Communication, United Church of Christ, 289 Park Ave., South, New York, NY 10010. The Connecticut State Library has multiple copies available on interlibrary loan.

Public Use of Public Channels: Opportunities in Cable Telecommunications, a First Report to the Connecticut General Assembly, Commission on the Educational and Informational Uses of Cable Telecommunications, February 1975. Available through the State Library, Local Advisory Council members and State Legislators; also now available through ERIC Documents Reproduction Service, P.O. Box 190, Arlington, Virginia 22210. Order by number ED112855. Xerox-hard copy $4.43. Microfiche 76¢.

VIDEOGRAPHY

If you have access to a projector, you can show your friends and associates a new film on access. Ask your public library to borrow this 28-minute film from the Connecticut State Library:

Cable TV, Public Access and People (produced by United Methodist Communications) suitable for community action groups, service clubs, minority groups, church groups, high school and college classes in communications.

Videotaped sessions of the Making Cable Work Project; videotapes of the Institute of Public Services Making Cable Work Policy Conference in Hartford, the Community Access Workshop at Valley Cable and the Cable-RAVE Workshop in Meriden (1975-76) are also available on loan. Inquire at the Institute of Public Service, University of Connecticut, 486-2829.

Feedback video: a very good videotape, produced by Phil Lebowitz, documents the community access experience in Danbury as seen by members of the public who have participated in programs produced by the Danbury Public Library; includes interviews with the "Singing Grandmother," a Portuguese priest, a 4-H lady who raises rabbits, interspersed with segments of their programs. Inquire at the Danbury Public Library for the first authentic feedback tape we have seen interviewing Connecticut people about their thoughts on access when they try it. Ask for the Public Access tape by Phil Lebowitz. The State Library also has a copy.

CONNECTICUT CABLE CLIPS a weekly one-sheet roundup formerly distributed by the Conn. State Library, will be reissued by the Co- nity Access Television Workshop of Greater Hartford, Inc. THREE MONTHS TRIAL SUBSCRIPTION: 12 weekly issues - $3. Order from CATW, 275 Windsor St., Hartford, CT 06120. PREPAID ORDERS ONLY.

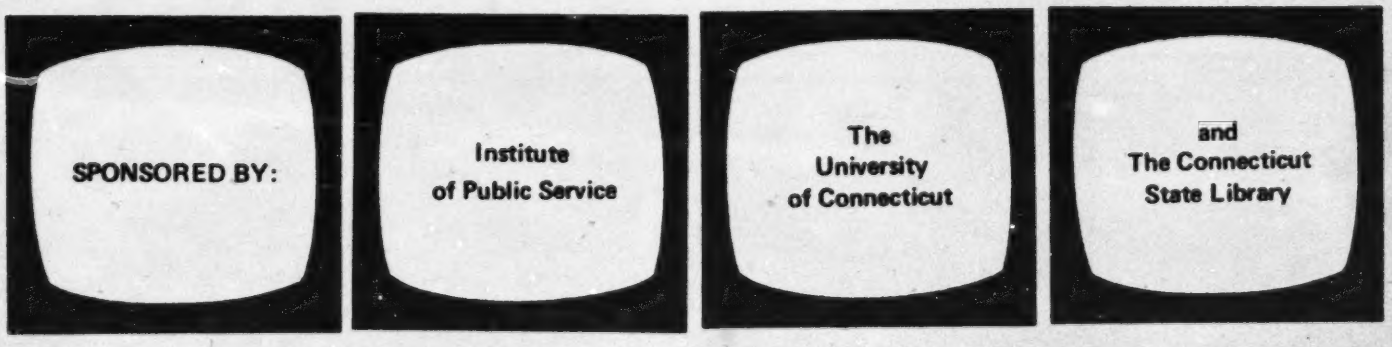
MAKING CABLE WORK

Cable in Connecticut: A Citizen's Handbook was written by Margaret Cleland as a part of the "Making Cable Work", a Title I Higher Education grant-funded project carried out by the Institute of Public Service, Connecticut, under the direction of Dr. George Murray. Assisting Dr. Murray was a Steering Committee consisting of: Richard Akeroyd, Conn. State Library; Robert Bauckus, Univ. of Conn.; Ruth Clark, Branford Local Advisory Council and former state legislator; King Quillen, Public Information Officer, Public Utilities Control Authority Jeffrey Reynolds, Program Manager, Valley Cable Vision, Seymour; and Jane Strachan, Community Coordinator, Valley Cable. Dr. Murray, himself a member of the West Hartford Local Advisory Council, originally conceived the project to generate grass roots input into the deliberations of the Commission on the Educational and Informational Uses of Cable Telecommunications. The project assumed even greater importance when the Commission's activities were suspended due to lack of funding. The Steering Committee mobilized as many resources as possible to bridge the policy gap by giving community leaders and responsible officials a first-hand look at Connecticut's first efforts to use cable for public services.

The project was designed to: 1) alert citizens to opportunities for public service using cable TV; 2) assist them in designing priorities for public uses of cable in Connecticut; and 3) assist Connecticut citizens in actually beginning to implement projects. A major statewide public policy conference was held in Hartford in September, giving local officials and local advisory council members the opportunity to interact with national experts in public use of cable. The conference was followed by four workshops in the field, each devoted to a particular and ongoing use of cable in Connecticut: Community Access in Seymour; the Cable-RAVE regional school project in Meriden; Municipal Application of Cable, University of Bridgeport; Health and Medicine, University of Connecticut Health Center, Farmington. Edited videotapes of these sessions are available on loan through the Institute of Public Services to local citizen groups and others interested in public use of public channels. A bibliography of materials particularly relevent to Connecticut is in process. Survey data collected in the course of the project will be reported.

The results of the "Making Cable Work" project are perceptible even as the project closes. The Connecticut Advisory Councils, uncertain of their role in the beginning, have undertaken a variety of self-generated initiatives and are now moving in more clearly defined directions. These developments should be closely monitored for the benefit of everyone in Connecticut.

In the course of the "Making Cable Work" project the author of this handbook was appointed by the Bloomfield Town Council as a representative to the Hartford area Local Advisory Council. Citizens appointed by local government to represent them in cable matters bear a very heavy responsibility. Hopefully this handbook will be helpful in briefing local officials on important decisions that must be made for the people of Connecticut to benefit from this versatile new technology.



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